Please insert beginning at page 1, line 1, the following:

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/615,481 filed on March 25, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 6,338,735, which is division of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/206,419, filed on March 4, 1994, now U.S. Patent No. 5,545,214, which is a division of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/730,559, filed on July 16, 1991, now U.S. Patent No. 5,370,685.

Please replace paragraph 50 of the published application 20020058995 with the following paragraph

[0050] The mounting ring (85) of the prosthetic valve device is preferably attached at the base of the outside surface of the sleeve. The mounting ring is made of materials that are durable, have ~~been~~ high tensile strength, excellent fatigue characteristics and corrosion resistant (for example, stainless steel, MP35N or elgiloy), and is structured in a compressible architecture such that it can contract upon application and expand upon release of external pressure and still maintain its basic formation. The mounting ring has a generally cylindrical outside surface and a generally cylindrical inside surface comprised of a series of mounting pins (90) to fix the prosthetic valve device at the designated valve situs (FIGS. 13-15). The mounting ring provides endovascular sutureless fixation of the device allowing it to operate autonomously. Referring to FIGS. 13a and 14a, mounting ring 85 includes a first ring 86 and a second ring 87 to which mounting pins 90 are attached. The pins are secured by melding, welding or other connecting methods, at about 30 to about 150 degrees angles to the first ring 86 and second ring 87 of the mounting ring. The composite of angles provides for secure fixation such that the prosthetic valve device can tolerate the degree and directional pressure variations on the valve occurring during the different phases of the cardiac cycle. As uniform pressure is exerted at the inner surface of the mounting ring, as for example, by inflation of the mounting balloon, the mounting ring expands and the pins extend into and secure to the lumen wall. Referring to FIGS. 15a and 15b, mounting pin 90 includes a base 91, a first leg 92 that extends at an angle away from one end of base 91, and a second leg 93 that extends at an angle away from the other end of base 91. First leg 92 has a sharp free 94 and second leg 93 has a sharp free end 95 to assist in penetrating tissue when the mounting ring is located at the situs. Base 91 can have a first, bent configuration (or transport configuration), depicted in FIGS. 13b and 15a, where mounting ring 85 is in a compressed state for transport to the situs, and a second, straightened configuration (or fasten configuration), depicted in FIGS. 14b and 15b, where mounting ring 85 is in an expanded state for securement to the situs. Referring to FIG. 11, first legs 92 extends from first ring 86 and second legs 93 extends radially outward from second ring 87.